

BEZNOS, T.I.; RAFALOVICH, S.M.; BOGUSLAVSKAYA, A.V.; DOLGIKH, A.I.;
KALMYKOVA, M.V. (Khar'kov)

Role of fungi in complications from treatment with antibiotics.
Vrach. delo no.8:76-78 Ag '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy kozhno-venerologicheskiy
institut, Detskaya bol'nitsa Yuzhnay zheleznay dorogi i Chetvertyy
kozhno-venerologicheskiy dispanser.
(FUNGI, PATHOGENIC) (ANTIBIOTICS)

PYATIKOP, A.I., dotsent; BEZNOS, T.I., kand.med.nauk; LYUBETSKAYA, R.Ya.;
PARFILO, A.V.; YUKHNOVSKAYA, Ye.N.

Treatment of fungous skin diseases with griseofulvin. Vest. derm.
i ven. 38 no.4:47-50 Ap '64. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy kozhno-venerologicheskiy
institut (dir. - dotsent A.I.Pyatikop).

BEINIG, T.I., kand.med.nauk

Griseofulvin therapy of onychomycosis in a 2-month-old child. Vest.
derm. i ven. 38 no.6:89 Je '64. (MIRA 18:6)

I. Ukrainskiy kozhno-venerologicheskiy institut (dir. - dotsent A.I.
Pyatikop).

BEZNOSENKO, A. G.

KRAVCHENKO, N.A., professor, dokter sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; BEZNOSENKO,
A.G., detsent, kandidat veterinarnykh nauk; LYUBASHENKO, M.A., assistent.

Studying the sweat glands in cattle in relation to milk production. Nauk.
zap.Kiev.un. 8 no.7:217-239 '50 [i.e.'49].
(Cows) (Sweat glands) (MIRA 9:10)

ODNOROG, G.N., inzh.; BEZNOSENKO, N.G.

Plotting the arch dam of the Ladzhanur Hydroelectric Power Station.
Gidr.stroi.31 no.2:43-45 F '61. (MIRA 14:3)
(Ladzhanur Hydroelectric Power Stations—Dams)

BEZNOSHCHENKO, M., general-major tankovykh voysk

Attack and the overcoming of water barriers. Voen. vest. 42
no.6:12-15 Je '62. (MIRA 15:6)
(Attack and defense (Military science))
(Stream crossing, Military)

BEZNOSHCHENKO, M., general-major tankovykh voysk

Advance battalion on a march. Voen. vest. 42 no.5:25-29 My '63.
(MIRA 16:5)
(Russia--Army--Infantry)

BEZNOSHCHENKO, M., general-major tankovykh voysk; KISLYAKOV, A., mayor

Antitank guided missiles are an important target for tanks. Voen.
vest. 43 no.6:104-106 Je '63. (MIRA 16:6)
(Antitank guns) (Tank warfare)

BEZNOSIKOV, B. O.

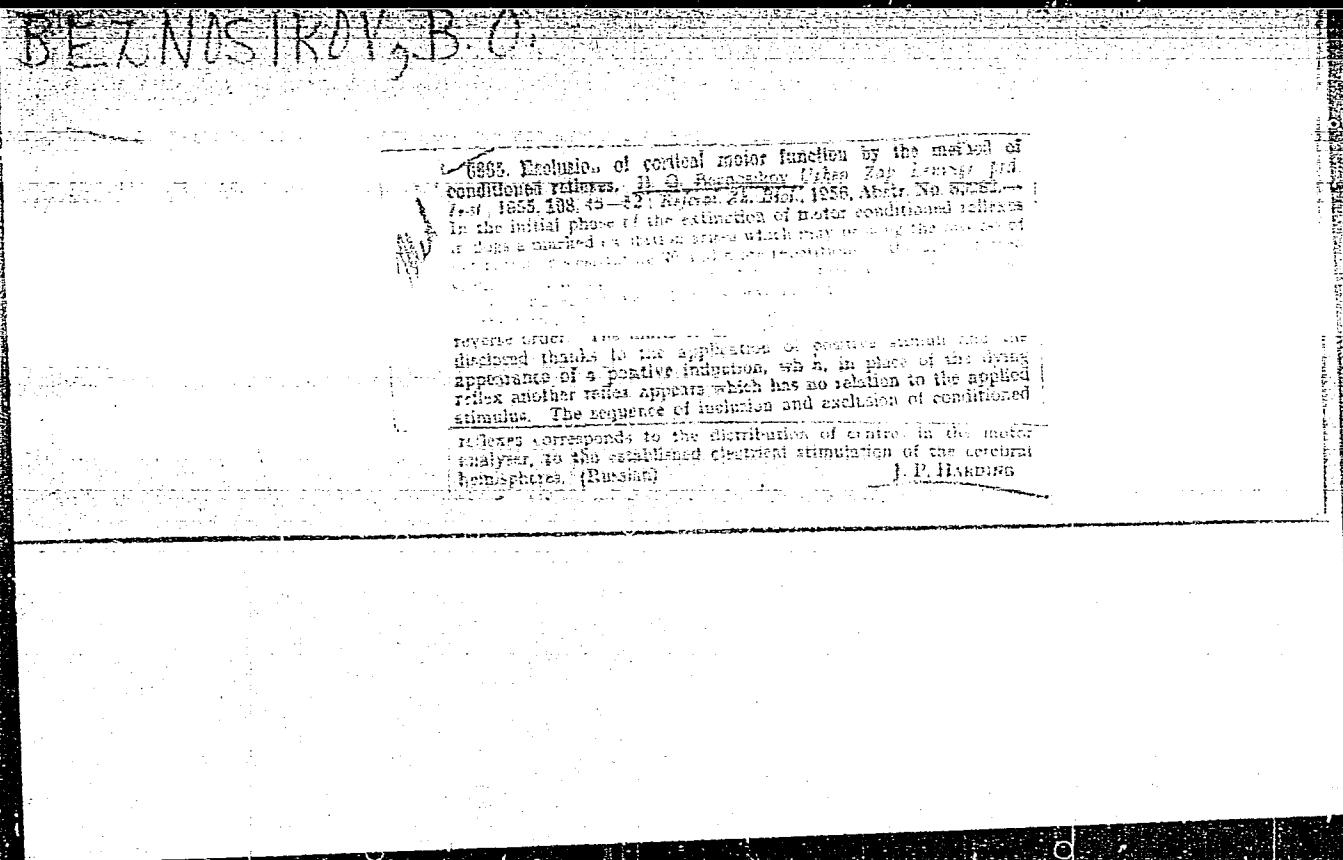
"The Role Played by the Development of Fading and Retardation of Inhibition in Higher Nervous Activity." Cand Biol Sci, Leningrad State Pedagogical Inst, Leningrad, 1954. (RZh Biol, No 1, Jan 55)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (12)
SO: Sum. No. 556, 24 Jun 55

BEZNOSIKOV, B.O.

Physiological mechanism for training an extinguishing inhibition.
(MIRA 8-2)
Fiziol. zhur. 40 no.6:653-660 N-D '54.

1. Kafedra anatomii i fiziologii cheloveka i zhivotnykh Gosudarstvenno-go Pedagogicheskogo instituta im. A.I.Gertsena, Leningrad.
(REFLEX, CONDITIONED,
train. of extinguishing inhib. in animals)
(CEREBRAL CORTEX, physiology,
train. of extinguishing inhib. in animals)



"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/08/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000205210008-3

friends instead of his own intelligence personnel.

A provision was made for the transfer of the
MTC with a total disengagement of the joint venture.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/08/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000205210008-3"

6668. Certain peculiarities of the interaction of motor and secretory components of complex conditioned reflex reactions of the dog. By A. S. Buzenkov. Zool. Zhurn. no. 109, 1953, p. 125, 126. (In Russian) (See Report 74 "Biol.", 1956, Abstr. No. 30149.) In dogs and rabbits the secretory component of complex conditioned reflexes is displayed on the 4th—6th combination (the reflex of pressure on a pedal on the 10th—15th, and the reflex of pulling on a ring on the 30th—40th). On simultaneous induction the secretory and motor components of a conditioned reflex run parallel. If the motor component (pressure on the pedal) is added to the salivary component induced earlier, then its appearance lags behind under the influence of the conditioned stimulus. The appearance of the reflex of pulling on the ring always lags behind that of the conditioned salivary reflex. In a complicated form of the experiment (the induction of a retarding reflex, alteration of the signal signification of the stimulus) a divergence in the course of the motor and secretory components of the complex conditioned reflex is observed. (Russian)

J. P. HARRING

BEZNOSIKOV, B.O.

Effect. of training the basic features of the nervous system on the
type of higher nervous activity. Uch.zap.Ped.inst. Gerts.113:85-100
'55. (MIRA 10:3)
(NERVOUS SYSTEM) (TEMPERAMENT) (INHIBITION)

BEZNOSIKOV, B.O., kand.biol.nauk

Hypnosis in animals. Biol. v shkole no.2:71-74 Mr.-Ap '58.

(MIRA 11:4)

1. Daugavpil'skiy pedagogicheskiy institut Latviyskoy SSR.
(Hypnotism) (Animals, Habits and behavior of)

TEODOROVICH, V. I., kand. med. nauk; BEZNOSIKOV, B. O., kand. biolog. nauk
(Leningrad)

Morphological and functional study of the thrombocytes in essential
polycythemia and thrombocytopenia (Werlhof's disease). Klin. med.
no.6:77-83 '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Iz Leningradskogo ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni instituta
perelivaniya krovi (dir. - dotsent A. D. Belyakov, nauchnyy rukovo-
ditel' - zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR
prof. A. N. Filatov)

(PURPURA) (ERYTHREMIA) (BLOOD PLATELETS)

MASHANSKIY, V.F.; BEZNOSIKOV, B.O.

Method of preparing ultrathin sections from cell suspensions.
TSitologija 3 no. 1:117-119 Ja-F '61. (MIRA 14:2)

1. Laboratoriya mikroskopii Instituta tsitologii AN SSSR,
Leningrad i TSitologicheskaya laboratoriya Leningradskogo
instituta perelivaniya krovi.
(MICRURY)

BEZNOSEKOV, B.O.; IZMAYLOVA, Ye.F.

Thrombocytic formula in healthy persons studied with the electron microscope. Lab.delo 7 no.11843-47 N '61.

(MIRA 14:10)

1. T3itologicheskaya laboratoriya po izucheniyu leykozov i laboratoriya preparatov krovi i krovozameniteley Leningradskogo instituta perelivaniya krovi.

(BLOOD PLATELETS) (ELECTRON MICROSCOPE)

BEZNOSIKOV, B.O.

Method for studying thrombocytes with the electron microscope.
Lab. delo 8 no. 3:16-20 Mr '62. (MIA 15:5)

1. TSitologicheskaya laboratoriya po izucheniyu leykozov (rukoveditel' - doktor meditsinskikh nauk V.V.Akkerman) Leningradskogo instituta perelivaniya krovi (dir. - dotsent A.D.Belyakov, nauchnyy rukoveditel' - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki prof. A.N.Filatov).

(BLOOD PLATELETS) (ELECTRON MICROSCOPE)

BEZNOSIKOV, B.O., kand.biologicheskikh nauk

Developing conditioned reflexes in fish. Biol.v shkole no.4:67-
69 Jl-Ag '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Leningradskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut perelivaniya
krovi.

(Fishes—Behavior)
(Conditioned response—Study and teaching)

ALEXEEV, N.S.; BEMBREV, R.O.

Thrombocytosis formula in acute leukemia in children. Prakt. genet.
i perel. krovi 9 no.8:24-27 Ag '64.

(MIRA 18:3)

I. Kafedra gospital'ney pediatrii (zav. - deystvitel'nyy chlen
AN SSSR prof. A.F. Tur) Leningradskogo pediatricheskogo meditsinskogo
instituta i tsitologicheskaya laboratoriya po izucheniiyu
leukizov (zav. - prof. V.V. Akkerman) Leningradskogo instituta
perelivaniya krovi.

ACC NR: AP6036322

SOURCE CODE: GE/0030/66/018/011/K017/K020

AUTHOR: Aleksandrov, K. S.; Reshchikova, L. M.; Beznosikov, B. V.

ORG: Institute of Physics, Siberian Department of the Academy of Sciences, Krasnoyarsk

TITLE: Behavior of the elastic constants of KMnF₃ single crystals near the transition of puckering

SOURCE: Physica status solidi, v. 18, no. 11, 1966, K17-K20

TOPIC TAGS: elasticity, phase transition, ^{single}crystal structure, cubic crystal

ABSTRACT: An investigation was made of the anomaly in the elastic behavior of KMnF₃ single crystals. KMnF₃ has two phase transitions. Above 184K the crystals have a cubic structure. Below this temperature they possess orthorhombic symmetry. The crystals were grown from a melt of MnF₂ and KHF in Ar and HF gas atmosphere. The specimen had orientations of [100] [110], and [111], and linear dimensions of 1.9545, 1.3560, and 1.3203 cm, respectively. The velocities of longitudinal and shear elastic waves in these directions were measured by an ultrasonic pulse method (3×10^7 cps). A sharp anomaly in the elasticity of KMnF₃ single crystals was found in the vicinity of the upper phase transition. All velocities (V) rise with the temperature in the cubic phase in the range investigated. For the majority of crystals, the slopes of $C_{1k}(T)$ and $V(T)$ curves (C_{1k} is the elastic constant) are negative. At 20 to 30° above the transition (for the above-mentioned crystals the

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ACC NR: AP6036322

transition point is 198K) all the longitudinal and one of the shear wave [$\rho V^2 = 1/2(C_{11} - C_{12})$] velocities begin to decrease. This decrease in velocities is accompanied by a sharp increase in ultrasonic attenuation. The velocities of longitudinal waves have non-zero values at the transition point. There are no magnetic and dielectric anomalies in KMnF₃ at this transition. The lattice parameters of the low-temperature phase have a linear temperature dependence. The transition point increases with the Na content in the system (K_{1-x}Na_x)MnF₃, where x ≤ 0.1. The direction of this shift is in accordance with Isupov's data for the puckering transitions in other crystals of the perovskite family. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

[WA-14]

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 22Sep66/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 004/

Card 2/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4039407

S/0070/64/009/003/0427/0428

AUTHORS: Drokin, A. I.; Beznosikov, B. V.

TITLE: Domain structure in single crystals of ferrogarnets with thulium, dysprosium, and terbium

SOURCE: Kristallografiya, v. 9, no. 3, 1964, 427-428

TOPIC TAGS: domain structure, ferrogarnet, thulium, dysprosium, terbium, temperature dependence, temperature hysteresis, magnetic field

ABSTRACT: This is a continuation of previous work on ferrogarnets with Y, Ho, Er, and Gd by V. D. Dyulerov and A. I. Drokin (Kristallografiya, 5, 6, 945, 1960) and A. I. Drokin, V. D. Dyulerov, and B. V. Beznosikov (Kristallografiya, 7, 3, 466, 1962). The crystals were grown by Nielson's method, and the domain structure was observed by the powder method. Domain structure on the (110) plane of Tm ferrogarnet is somewhat suggestive of the structure of Gd ferrogarnet but finer. The domains have curved boundaries, the predominant direction being parallel to the long axis of the face. A superposed magnetic field, on being increased, has little effect on the structure, but at a field of 120 oersteds the domain structure disappears. The domains in Dy and Tb ferrogarnets are coarser than in the Tm

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ACCESSION NR: AP4039407

variety, and the boundaries are strongly curved, with no dominant direction. When a magnetic field is superposed, the powder accumulates at one boundary of a domain and is impoverished at the opposite, giving the effect of "relief." The domains constrict with increase in field and disappear altogether at 70 oersteds for Dy ferrogarnet and at 120 oersteds for Tb ferrogarnet. The temperature effect was found to be irreversible; i.e., temperature hysteresis of the domain structure was observed. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut fiziki Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR (Institute of Physics, Siberian Department, AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 08Aug63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: SS

NO REF SOV: 004

OTHER: 001

Card 2/2

24.7000

38382
S/070/62/007/003/022/026
E132/E460

AUTHORS: Drokin, A.I., Dylgerov, V.D., Beznosikov, B.V.

TITLE: The domain structure of ferrite monocrystals - the yttrium, holmium, erbium and gadolinium garnets

PERIODICAL: Kristallografiya, v.7, no.3, 1962, 465-468

TEXT: Crystals of the yttrium iron garnet type when grown in medium viscosity melts with a cooling rate of 2 to 3°/hour are isometric with the faces {110} or {110} and {211}. In more viscous melts the crystals are elongated with the forms {211} and {110}. The domain structure in the isometric crystals has been studied but not so far that of the elongated crystals. Reports of the form {321} for the latter appear to be incorrect. The domain structure and its movements in a magnetic field have now been studied for the Y, Ho, Er and Gd iron garnets. Crystals were 4 to 7 mm long. The domain structure was disclosed by powder figures. Microphotographs are reproduced. For the Y, Ho, Er and Gd iron garnets the fields necessary to produce non-domain structures were found to be respectively 450, 135, 75 and 90 Oe. There are 5 figures.

Card 1/2

The domain structure ...

S/070/62/007/003/022/026
E132/E460

ASSOCIATION: Institut fiziki Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR
(Institute of Physics of the Siberian Section AS USSR) ✓

SUBMITTED: August 26, 1961

Card 2/2

BEZNOSIKOV, B.V.

Characteristics of growing sodium nitrite single crystals.
Kristallografiia 10 no.2:265-266 Mr-Ap '65.

1. Institut fiziki Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR. (MIRA 18:7)

L 31532-66 ENT(d)/ENT(1)/T/EWP(1) LJP(c) TG/GD
ACC NR: AT6011927 SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0058/0065

AUTHOR: Zelentsov, B. P. (Novosibirsk); Bezhnosov, G. P. (Novosibirsk)

53
B-1

ORG: none

TITLE: The use of redundancy for the construction of reliable information systems

SOURCE: Vsesoyuznaya konferentsiya po avtomaticheskому контролю i metodam elektricheskikh izmereniy, 5th. Avtomaticheskiy kontrol' i metody elektricheskikh izmereniy; trudy konferentsii, t. 2: Izmeritel'nyye informatsionnyye sistemy. Ustroystva avtomaticheskogo kontrolyya. Elektricheskiye izmereniya neelektricheskikh velichin (Automatic control and electrical measuring techniques; transactions of the conference, v. 2: Information measurement systems. Automatic control devices. Electrical measurements of nonelectrical quantities). Novosibirsk, Izd-vo Nauka, 1966, 58-65

TOPIC TAGS: information processing, logic circuit, circuit reliability, computer component

ABSTRACT: This is a short survey of the various methods for improvement of reliability 25 of information systems by utilizing redundancy. The article is based on 1 Soviet and 16 U.S. references, and it also reports on results obtained by various U.S. authors concerning the reliability of threshold elements when used for the realization of logical functions. Orig. art. has: 8 formulas and 9 figures.

SUB CODE: 09 / SUBM DATE: 29Nov65 / ORIG REF: 001 / OTH REF: 016

Cord 1/1 LC

L 23999-66 EWT(d)/EWF(l) IJP(c) BB/GG
ACC NR: AP6009907

SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/004/0105/0105

AUTHOR: Beznosov, G. P.; Zelentsov, B. P.; Samoshin, A. V.

ORG: none

TITLE: An analog-digital converter. Class 42, No. 179092 [announced by the Institute of Automation and Electrometry, SO AN SSSR (Institut avtomatiki i elektrometrii SO AN SSSR)]

403
B

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 4, 1966, 105

TOPIC TAGS: analog digital converter, binary code, ferrite core memory

ABSTRACT: This Author's Certificate introduces an analog-digital converter to parallel binary code based on the use of comparison for periodic readout of the numerical equivalent from the precoded information. The converter uses ferrite cores with rectangular hysteresis loop. The conversion range is expanded by using threshold elements based on two cores, each of which contains a magnetizing winding, input winding, "search" current winding and output winding. The output windings which correspond to identical digits in the binary code are connected in series.

UDC: 681.142.07

Card 1/2

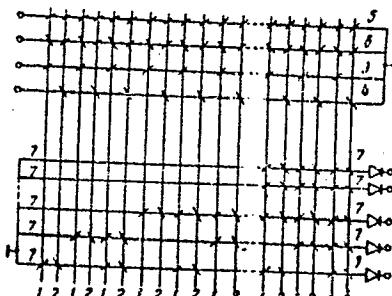
2

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L 23999-66

ACC NR: AP6009907



1 and 2--ferrite cores; 3 and 4--magnetizing windings; 5--input windings; 6--"search" current windings; 7--output windings

SUB CODE: 09/

SUBM DATE: 08Mar65/

ORIG REF: 000/

OTH REF: 000

Card 2/2 *pls*

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/08/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000205210008-3"

BEZNOSIKOV, Ya.N.; MAKAROV, A.S., red.; KODANEV, P.A., tekhn.red.

[Cultural development in the Komi A.S.S.R.] Kul'turnoe stroitel'-
stvo v Komi ASSR. Syktyvkar, Komi knizhnoe izd-vo, 1957. 84 p.
(Komi A.S.S.R.)
(MIRA 11;5)

RECEIVED
REVIEWED

W.W.

X-ray investigation of clays. A. V. Berzina, Trudy
Vsesoyuz. Nauch.-Issledovat. Inst. Zemly, 1953,
No. 8, 41-52; Referat Zhur. Khim. 1953, No. 7321 -- The
mineralogical compn. of clay and clayey materials was
studied by the powder method. Analyses were carried out
in 4-kevotron X-ray app., which is described. X-ray diag-
ograms of poly-minerals were compared with x-ray diagrams
of standards prep'd. from known mixts. of minerals. The
limitation of this method is that it cannot detect minerals
present in quantities of less than 10%. M. J.

M

*Atomic Diffraction of X-Rays in Copper-Zinc Alloys.
A. V. Berezikova and V. I. Iveronova (Zhur. Tekhn. Fiziki, 1950, 26, (6), 365-369; Physica Acta, 1951, 54, 371).—[in Russian]. When a solid soln. is formed, the atoms of the various kinds are in statistical disorder in the lattice. Taking as atomic factor f_0 the mean value of the factors of the interchangeable elements, if $C\%$ of the atoms A are replaced by B atoms, the atomic factor is calculated thus: $100' = f_{AA}(100 - C) + C'f_{AB}$, where f_{AA} and f_{AB} are the individual atomic factors. Deviations from this rule are due to variation of the bond forces of atoms on formation of solid soln., i.e. mean values of thermal vibration amplitudes cannot remain the same as in pure metal; hence the alteration of the characteristic temp. of the alloy and of the temp. coeff.

. It might be expected to fall with increasing concentration of

solid soln. As it \propto propagation velocity of elastic waves in the crystal, it must fall with reduction of Young's modulus, which occurs in solid soln. (as compared with the pure metal). The reduction of characteristic temp. entails weakening of intensity of X-ray interferences at larger angles θ . Another reason for variation in X-ray interferences is the lattice distortions on formation of solid soln. These facts are actually observed, the suitability of the method for use with Cu-Zn alloys being based on the fact of the nearly equal absorption coeff. of the two metals for Cu radiation.

(Apr. 1957)

BEZNOSIKOVA, A. V. --

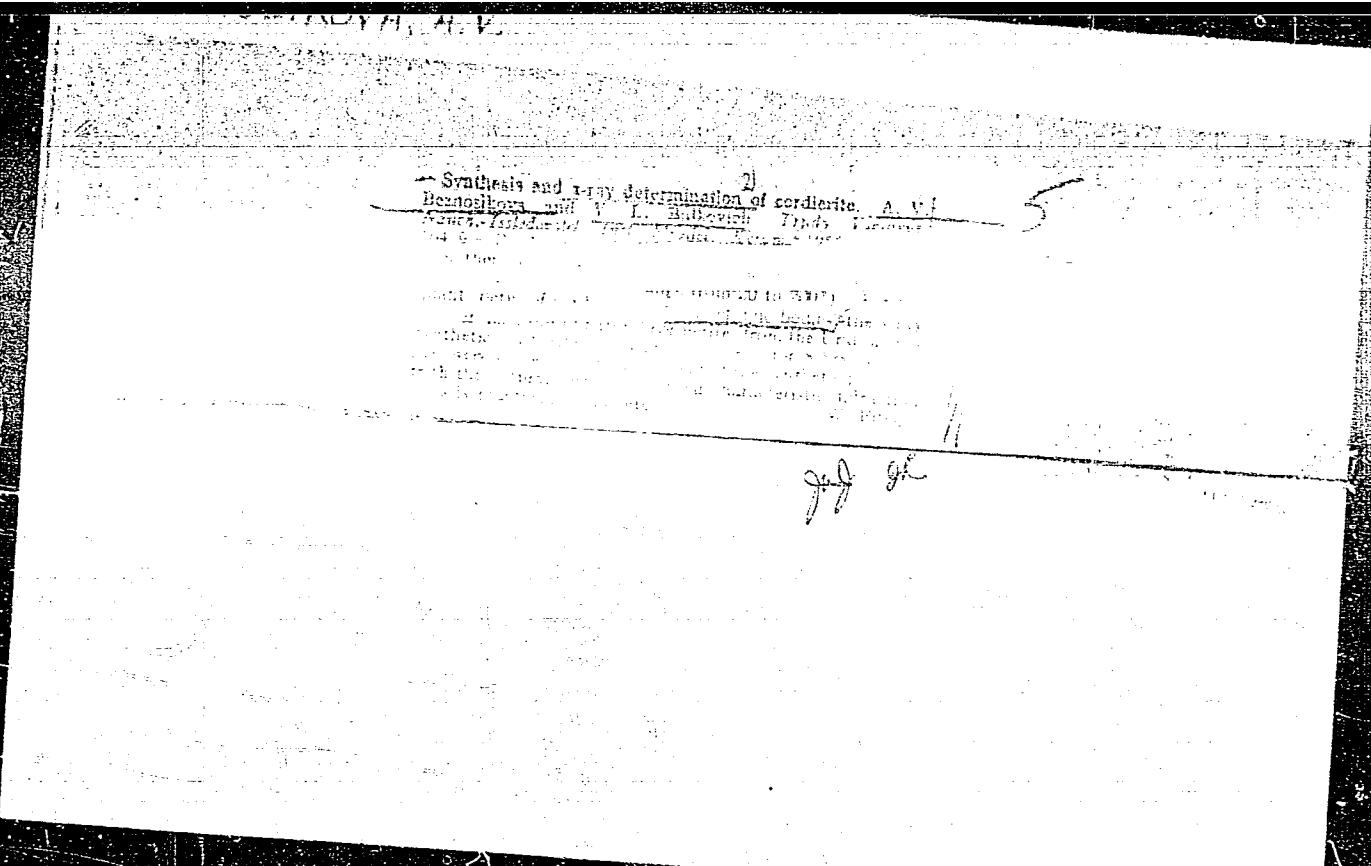
"A Study of the Synthesis of Mullite by the X-Ray Analysis Method." Cand
Tech Sci, All-Union Sci-Res Inst of Glass, Ministry of the Construction Materials
Industry USSR, 10 Oct 54. (VM, 8 Oct 54)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher
Educational Institutions (10)

SC: Sum. No. 481. 5 May 55

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/08/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000205210008-3



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/08/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000205210008-3"

Bernosikova, A.V.

MT ✓ Change in phase composition during firing of shapes from low-melting clays. A. V. BERNOSIKOVA, M. E. YAKOVLEVVA, AND M. G. LUNDINA. *Steklo i Keram.* 12 [3] 7-11 (1955).—For low-melting clays of the montmorillonite type, the most dangerous period (in regard to formation of cracks) during the firing of dried-to-constant-weight shapes is 800° to 900°C. At this interval, there is destruction of the crystalline lattice of the clay substance. With kaolinite clays, the crystalline lattice is destroyed at 600° to 600°.

R.Z.K.

(2)

Formation of secondary mullite. A. V. Bernosikova and D. N. Poluboyarinov. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.R.* 100, 701-4 (1955).—By x-ray methods the progressive formation of mullite from Al_2O_3 and SiO_2 (either as quartz, or from kaolin) is studied. The gradual disappearance of primary corundum and cristobalite is especially important. Tables and curves are given which indicate the temps. of beginning crystn. of mullite and the temps. of a complete crystn. for the const. ratio $3\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3:2\text{SiO}_2$ in the mixes. The expts. extend over the temp. range from 1200° to 1700° , with a heating rate of $40^\circ/\text{hour}$. The temps. of beginning (1350°) and total mullitization (1500°) do not depend essentially on the temp. of the calen. of Al_2O_3 . Only one Al_2O_3 brand fired at 1450° was so sluggish in its reaction with quartz that the complete mullitization ended at 1600° , and electrofused corundum reacts with clay only at 1350° . In general, kaolinitic clays react easier than quartz with 1.0% of contaminations (Fe_2O_3 , TiO_2 , CaO , MgO , R_2O), and the quartz easier than highly purified SiO_2 . The ease of the inversion of quartz to α -cristobalite at 1500° to 1350° is highly important for the reactivity of SiO_2 ; less important is the grain size. A highly purified Al_2O_3 is less reactive than norm. Al_2O_3 and γ - Al_2O_3 from decsand. Kaolin (contg. 1 to 2% of fluxes). Also the increase in mullite formed at const. temps. as a function of time depends on the degree of contaminations of the starting products. Other curves show the degree of sintering (determined by the vol.-weights of the ceramic bodies) as functions of temp. and of the mineralogical compn. of the products. The sintering starts in the temp. of complete mullitization and is indicated by a min. for the vol. weights vs. temp. The mullite crystals are not longer than 1μ , but they grow at higher temps. rapidly to 10μ and even 40μ in length. Only mixes with quartz show a much slower growth of the mullite. W. Eitel

BEZNOSIKOVA, A.V.

USSR/Chemical Technology Chemical Products and Their
Application - Silicates. Glass. Ceramics. Binders. I-9

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimika, No 4, 1957, 12611

Author : Beznosikova A.V., Kordonskaya R.K.

Title : Investigation of Phase Composition of Talc-Alumina
Sagger Body

Orig Pub : Steklo i keramika, 1956, No 7, 23-26

Abstract : Increase in thermostability of sagger body (for sanitary-building faience) is promoted by incorporation into the chamotte paste of either up to 15% talc or 13% talc in combination with 15% alumina, or of only 15% alumina. An X-ray study has been made of sagger pastes with the above-stated additions, after their firing at 1300, 1350, 1375 and 1400°, and also a determination of their phase composition on the basis of chemical analysis data. It was found that incorporation of alumina into the chamotte paste decreases considerably the amount of free

Card 1/2

- 86 -

AUTHORS: Yakovleva, M. Ye., Beznosikova, A. V., SOV/72-58-9-10/20

TITLE: Microstructure of **Faience** and Semi-Porcelain Baked at
1100 - 1300°(Mikrostruktura fayansa i polufarfora, obozh-
zhennykh pri 1100 - 1300°)

PERIODICAL: Steklo i keramika, 1958, Nr 9, pp 25 - 30 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This investigation of microstructure was carried out using the glass manufactured in Works at Kirov and Lobnya for Structural Sanitation Ceramics. It included X-ray structure analyses and petrographical methods. The composition of the batches and the chemical analyses of the glasses investigated are given in tables 1 and 2. Subsequently the preparation of the test batches is described in detail. The percentage of mullite, cristobalite and of quartz contained in baked bodies was determined by X-ray analyses. Table 3 gives the chemical composition of baked new Swiss clay (novoshveytsarskaya glina) and of Prosvanovskiy kaolin. The phase composition of these two raw materials at a temperature of 1150° can be taken from table 4. This is followed by a description of fayence formation. The phase composition of porcelain

Card 1/4

Microstructure of Faience and Semi-Porcelain Baked at SOV/72-58-9-10/2e
1100-1300°

and values of water absorption and the coefficient of expansion in the baking temperature range of 1100-1300° are presented in table 5 and figure 1, the results of the microscopical analysis of porcelain are compiled in table 6. The structure of porcelain at a temperature of 1300° is portrayed in figure 2. Figure 3 shows a feldspar grain during glass formation. The mullite content of the body increases with a rise of the baking temperature, reaching 31% at 1300°. The amount of feldspar, quartz cristobalite and mullite contained in semi-porcelaine, values of the water absorption and the coefficient of expansion in the baking temperature range of 1100-1300° are given in table 7 and figure 4. The results of the microscopical analysis of the semi-porcelain can be seen from table 8. The opinion of P.P.Budnikov and Kh.O. Gevorkyan (Ref 1) concerning the mullite crystallization is considered to be wrong. This hypothesis, that the mullite crystallization in the feldspar grain is the result of a migration of alumina, was uttered even earlier by V.V.Lapin (Ref 1). In the laboratory of the sanstroy-

Card 2/4

Microstructure of Faience and Semi-Porcelain Baked at SOV/72-58-9-10/20
1100-1300°

fayansa NIIstroykeramiki experiments were carried out with finely ground quartz and feldspar, which were added to the batch. Data concerning the wet milling processes and the baking processes at a temperature of 1280° are given in table 9. There is a reason to believe that potassium oxide exerts a double influence upon the development of cristobalite: 1) The development of cristobalite is obstructed in favor of the amorphous silicic acid of the dissociated kaolinite and 2) the transformation of the modification of crystalline silicic acid quartz into cristobalite according to the increase of the fineness of grain, is favored. There are 6 figures, 9 tables, and 2 references, 2 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: NIIstroykeramika (Scientific Research Institute of Structural Ceramics)

Card 3/4

Microstructure of Faience and Semi-Porcelain Baked at SOV/72-58-9-10/20
1100-1300°

Card 4/4

BEZNOSIKOVA, A.V., kand.tekhn.nauk; POLUBOYARINOV, D.N., prof., doktor
tekhn.nauk

X-ray analysis of synthetic mullite. Trudy NIstroikerkamiki
no.13:51-71 '58.
(Mullite--Testing)
(X-rays--Industrial applications)

21 (1), 5 (2)

AUTHORS: Chebotarev, N. T., Beznosikova A. V. DOV/89-7-1-12/26

TITLE: Thermal Expansion of α -Plutonium (Termicheskoye rasshireniye α -plutoniya)

PERIODICAL: Atomnaya energiya, 1959, Vol 7, Nr 1, pp 68-69 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The thermal expansion coefficients were measured within the temperature range of from -185 to +100°C. The measuring object used was a plutonium wire of 0.5 mm diameter, of which X-ray pictures were taken at room temperature, at the temperature of liquid nitrogen, and at 100°C. The X-ray pictures within the range of from -196° to 20° C were made according to the method of the reversed pictures in the RKS0 chamber. The X-ray pictures at +100° C were taken in the chamber RKU-86. From the displacement of the lines 714, 710, 545, 248, 445, 724, 452, 356, 060, 5112, 3213 the expansion coefficients were calculated. They are shown both by tables and in form of diagrams for the temperature range mentioned. The results obtained agree satisfactorily with the data hitherto published. There are 1 figure, 2 tables, and 3 references.

Card 1/2

Thermal Expansion of α -Plutonium

SOV/89-7-1-12/26

SUBMITTED: March 9, 1959

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AP6020696

(A)

SOURCE CODE: CZ/0072/66/012/001/0020/0026

AUTHOR: Novák, M.^{ilan} (Doctor); Beznoska, Jiří

ORG: [Novak] Container Institute, Prague (Obalovy ustav); [Beznoska] VZS 080, Prague

TITLE: Resistance of corrugated cardboard containers used for storage under aggravated climatic conditions

SOURCE: Obaly, v. 12, no. 1, 1966, 20-26

TOPIC TAGS: paper industry, packing material

ABSTRACT: The authors describe extensive tests of various types of cardboard containers which were exposed to humidity under various conditions (in a walled storage space without a basement, in the open air under a tarpaulin, in the open air without a protective cover), in various positions (boxes placed on the edge, horizontally, and weighted down by a load of 30 kg). The containers were exposed to unfavorable climatic conditions for short and long periods of time. The tests involved ordinary cardboard (designated by N), cardboard with a layer of sulphate paper containing thallium emulsion (T), cardboard with a layer of sulphate paper containing ceran CS, and sealed by starch glue (CS), and cardboard with a layer made of sulphate paper containing ceran CS and sealed by water glass (CV). The tests showed that not one of

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ACC NR: AP6020696

these types of five-layer corrugated cardboard could be described as waterproof and suitable for storage in the open air without cover. The waterproofed types of containers show only increased resistance to water. The CS show greater resistance to water than the T. CS can be recommended as packing material with increased resistance to water which is suitable for containers used in exports. However, if the containers are to be waterproofed properly by ceran CS, they should be sealed with a suitable tape. Self-sealing tape proved to be appropriate; it not only closes the container tightly, but at the same time provides better protection against pilfering than cyclo-tape ("cyklopaska"), because any damage to the container is clearly visible. The paper was presented by Engr. Josef Hanousek. Orig. art. has: 7 tables and 11 figures.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: none

FRANTISAK, Fr., inz.; BEZNOSKA, Vl.

Viscosity of fuel oil M. Energetika Cz 11 no.11:563 N '61.

(Petroleum as fuel)

DANKIN, M.; BEZNOSOV, A. (Kaluga)

Quenching bath is now fireproof. Pozh.delo 4 no.8:9 Ag '58.
(Metals--Hardening) (MIRA 11:9)

ACC NR: AP6026320 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0407/65/000/003/0045/0049

AUTHOR: Petrov, Yu. N. (Kishinev); Dekhtyar', L. I. (Kishinev);
Safronov, I. I. (Kishinev); Beznosov, A. Ya. (Kishinev)

ORG: none

TITLE: Effect of working conditions of mechanized electrospark hardening on the resulting surface quality

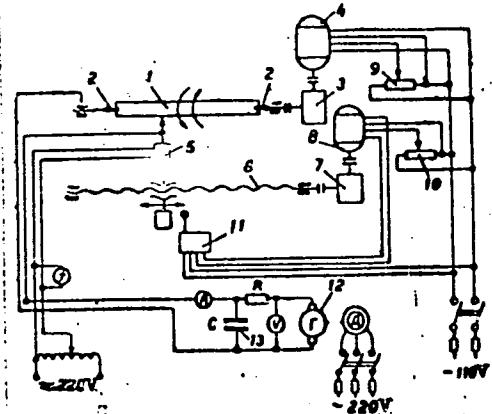
SOURCE: Elektronnaya obrabotka materialov, no. 3, 1965, 45-49

TOPIC TAGS: electrospark hardening, steel, surface hardening

ABSTRACT: The results are reported of an experimental study of the effect of electrode-feed rate, work-piece rpm, number of passes, and electric system parameters upon the hardness and roughness of surface and work-piece size variation. In the experimental machine (see figure), piece 1 held by centers 2 is driven by d-c motor 4 through reducer 3. Electromagnetic vibrator 5 is axially moved by lead screw 6 driven by wormgear 7 and d-c motor 8. The work-piece

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ACC NR: AP6026320



rpms are controlled by potentiometer 10. The vibrator travel is reversed by switch 11. Generator 12 and capacitor bank 13 supply the discharge circuit. Cylindrical pieces made from normalized steel-45 were experimentally hardened by T15K6 electrodes. It was found that: (1) The number of passes (1-4) and the working current (2.5-10 amp) have the greatest effect on the surface hardness and piece-size augmentation; the piece rpm and electrode-feed rate have a relatively small influence; (2) The surface roughness only very slightly depends on the above factors.
Orig. art. has: 6 figures.

SUB CODE: 13, 44 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 007

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AP7001204 (A,N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0407/65/000/05-/0117/0121

AUTHOR: Dekhtyar', L. I. (Kishinev); Beznosov, A. Ye. (Kishinev);
Andreychuk, V. K. (Kishinev)

ORG: none

TITLE: Force method of determining residual stresses in coatings

SOURCE: Elektronnaya obrabotka materialov, no. 5-6, 1965, 117-121

TOPIC TAGS: metal coating, specialized coating, internal stress

ABSTRACT: Existing methods (such as G. Sachs', Z. f. Metallkunde, 19, 352, 1927) of determining residual stresses in various (electrolytic, electrospark, welded-on, metal-sprayed) metal coatings have serious drawbacks: they are inapplicable to those cases when elasticity moduli of the coating and the base metal are different; etching off the metal layers is associated with creating additional

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AP7001204

stresses; uniform etching is extremely difficult, etc. Hence, the veracity of results becomes questionable. A new method is suggested in which the residual stress is determined during the process of building-up the coating. A base-metal bar is rigidly fastened to a special holder, and a metal layer is deposited on one side only. Released from the holder, the bar buckles due to a residual stress. By applying a measured force to restore the bar to its original shape, the stress caused by the coating can be estimated. The bar then is fastened again to the holder, and the next layer is deposited, and so on. The method is claimed to be accurate and applicable to the different-base-coating-metals case. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 14 formulas.

SUB CODE: 13 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 006 / OTH REF: 001

Card 2/2

~~SE MFG. LTD.~~, imeni VAN-GAUT, Yu.N., kand. tekhn. nauch. INNEPON,
V.I., Izhevsk.

Power cables with plastic coated aluminum strands and 2 kv.
rating. Energ. i elektrotekh. prom. no.4'36-34 0-0 163.
(MIRA 17:10)

BEZNOSOV, Boris Lvovich

Kabeli i Provida (by) B.L. Beznosov (1 dr.) Moskva, Gosenergoizdat, 1959-
v. illus., diagrs., graphs, tables.
Includes bibliography.
Contents: V.I: - Gsnovy teorii, Raschet i Konstruirovaniye.

BEZNOSOV, K.

Stimulate local soviets to show more interest in state insurance.
Fin.SSSR 20 no.10:74-75 O '59. (MIRA 12:12)

1. Nachal'nik Upravleniya Gosstrakha po Gor'kovskoy oblasti.
(Gorkiy Province--Insurance)

BEZNOsov, M.I.

Effect of sea baths on the cardiovascular system in atherosclerotic myocardiosclerosis; electrocardiographic data. Vop.kur. fizioter. i lech. fiz. kul't no.2:27-33 Ap-Je '55. (MLRA 8:8)

1. Iz Tsentral'nogo klinicheskogo sanatoriya imeni Fabritsiusa (Sochi)

(ARTERIOSCLEROSIS,
 atherosclerotic myocardiosclerosis, ther., sea bathing
 ECG)

(MYOCARDIUM, diseases,
 atherosclerotic myocardiosclerosis, ther., sea bathing
 ECG)

(ELECTROCARDIOGRAPHY, in various diseases,
 atherosclerotic myocardiosclerosis. eff. of sea bathing)

(THALASSOTHERAPY, in various diseases,
 atherosclerotic myocardiosclerosis, ECG)

BEZHOSOV, M.I., polkovnik meditsinskoy sluzhby

Results of treating atherosclerotic myocardiosclerosis at the
Sochi-Matsesta resortarea. Voen.-med.shur. no.7:73 J1 '59.
(MIRA 12:11)
(HEART--DISEASES) (BATHS)

BEZNOSOV, M. I.

Differential treatment of hypertension at Sochi-Matsesta Health
Resort with particular attention to the dynamics of electro-
cardiographic indices in sea baths. Vop. kur., fizioter. i
lech. fiz. kul't. 26 no.6: 522-527 N-D '61. (MIKA 15:1)

1. Iz klinicheskogo filiala №.1 imeni Fabritsiusa Sochinskogo
sanatoriya (nachal'nik - N.N.Chukalin) Ministerstva oborony SSSR.
(SOCHI-BATHS, SEA) (HYPERTENSION)
(ELECTROCARDIOGRAPHY)

~~BEZNOSOV, N.V.~~

Some structural characteristics of the shellfish Thysanelytæceras.
Biul.MOIP.Otd.geol. 30 no.6:98 N-D '55. (MLRA 9:4)
(Ammoneidea)

BEZNOSOV, N. V.

"Some Peculiarities of the Shellfish Thysanolytocera"

A paper presented on 13 May, The Activity of the Moscow Society of Naturalists, Byulleten' Moskovskogo Obshchestva Ispytateley Prirody Vol LX

No 6, Moscow, Nov-Dec 1955, pp 80-90, Geolgy Section
Source: U-9235, 29 Nov 1956

BEZNOSEVA, G. A.

Name: BEZNOSEVA, G. A.

Dissertation: Lower Carboniferous Spiriferids of the Kuzbas

Degree: Cand Biol Sci

~~Defended at~~ ~~Publication~~ Academician: Acad Sci USSR, Paleontological Inst

~~Defense~~ Date, Place: 1956, Moscow

Source: Knizhnaya Letopis', No 47, 1956

BEZNOSOVA, Galina Aleksandrovna; SARYCHEVA, T.G., doktor biol.nauk, otv.red.;
KORDE, K.B., red.izd-va; KUZ'MIN, I.F., tekhn.red.

[Lower Carboniferous Brachiopoda in the Kuznetsk Basin; Cyrtospirifer
and Spiriferidae families] Nizhnekamennougol'nye brachiopody Kuznetsko-
go basseina. Moskva, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1959. 131 p. (Akademie nauk SSSR.
Paleontologicheskii institut. Trudy, vol. 75). (MIRA 12:4)
(Kuznetsk Basin--Brachiopoda, Fossil)

SHIMANSKIY, V.N.; ZHURAVLEVA, F.A.; BMZNOSOVA, G.A.

Morphological terminology in invertebrate zoology and paleontology.
Paleont. zhur. no.1:132-137 '59.
(MIRA 13:1)

1. Paleontologicheskiy institut Akademii nauk SSSR,
(Zoology--Terminology) (Invertebrates)

SIDYACHENKO, Aleksandr Ivanovich; BEZNQSOVA, G.A., otv. red.;
KOTLYAREVSKAYA, P.S., red. izd-va; SIMKINA, G.S., tekhn
red.

[Spiriferids and the stratigraphy of Famennian sediments in
the central and southeastern parts of the Kara-Tau] Spirife-
ridy i stratigrafiia famenskikh otlozhenii Tsentral'nogo i
Iugo-Vostochnogo Karatau. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR,
1962. 151 p. (MIRA 15:7)
(Kara-Tau--Spirifers, Fossil)

ROZMAN, Khana Solomonovna; KRESTOVNIKOV, V.N., otv.red.;
BEZNOSOVA, G.A., otv.red.; ZHURAVLEV, V.S., red.izd-va;
MAKOGONOVA, I.A., tekhn.red.

[Stratigraphy and brachiopods of the Famenian stage of
the Mugodzhar Hills and adjacent regions] Stratigrafiia
i brakhiopody famenskogo iarusa mugodzhar i smezhnykh
raionov. Moska. Izd-vo Akad.nauk SSSR, 1962. 195 p.
31 plates. (Akademija nauk SSSR. Geologicheskii institut.
Trudy, no.50). (MIRA 15:10)

(Mugodzhar Hills region--Geology, Stratigraphic)
(Mugodzhar Hills region--Rhynchonellacea, Fossil)

SARYCHEVA, T.G.; SOKOL'SKAYA, N.A.; MAKSIMOVA, S.V.; BEZNOSOVA, G.A.

Facies zonation of brachiopods in the Carboniferous seas of
the Kuznetsk Basin. Paleont. zhur. no.4:58-69 '62.

(MIRA 16:1)

1. Paleontologicheskiy institut AN SSSR.
(Kuznetsk Basin--Brachiopoda, Fossil)

SARYCHEVA, Tat'yana Georgiyevna, doktor biolog. nauk, prof.;
SOKOL'SKAYA, Anna Nikolayevna; BEZNOSOVA, Galina Aleksandrovna;
MAKSIMOVA, Svetlana Viktorovna; MESSNER, O.M., red. izd-va;
SHEVCHENKO, G.N., tekhn. red.

[Brachiopods and the paleogeography of the Carboniferous in
the Kuznetsk Basin.] Brakhlopody i paleogeografiia karbona
Kuznetskoi kotloviny. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR, 1963.
546 p. (Akademija nauk SSSR. Paleontologicheskii institut,
Trudy, vol. 95) (MIRA 17:1)

ZHURAVLEVA, I.T.; KONYUSHKOV, K.N.; ROZANOV, A.Yu.; OBUT, A.M.,
otv. red.; BEZNOSOVA, G.A., red.

[Siberian Archaeocyathi; double-walled Archaeocyathi]
Arkheotsiaty Sibiri; Ivustennye arkheotsiaty. Moskva,
Izd-vo "Nauka," 1964. 132 p. (MIRA 17:6)

BEZNOSOV, N.V.; SHEVYREV, A.A.

Lifetime injuries of the shells of Jurassic ammonites. Vest.
Mosk.un. 11 no.6:123-130 Je '56. (MLRA 9:11)

1. Moskovskiy universitet, Kafedra paleontologii.
(Paleontology, Stratigraphic) (Ammonoidea)

BEZNOSOV, N.V.

New and little-known genera of Jurassic Lytoceratina, Biul.
MOIP. Otd.geol. 31 no.4: 109-110 Jl-Ag '56. (MLRA 9:12)

(Ammonoidea)

Beznosov, N.V.

SUBJECT: USSR/Geology

5-2-33/35

AUTHOR: Beznosov N.V.

TITLE: New Data on Morphology and Classification of Phyllecerataceae
(Novyye dannyye po merfelegii i sistematike Phyllecerataceae)

PERIODICAL: Byulleten' Moskovskogo Obshchestva Ispytateley Prirody, Otdel
Geologicheskiy, 1957, # 2, p 166 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The study of Jurassic Phyllecerataceae in Daghestan and Crimea,
in particular the development of their shells, made it possible,
to establish a series of their structural peculiarities unknown
previously.

According to the shape and dimensions of the embryonic shell,
three families can be distinguished among Jurassic and Cretaceous
Phyllecerataceae.

1. Phylleceratidae Zittel, emend.,
2. Phyllepachyceratidae Collignon, emend. and
3. Helcophylleceratidae Druzczic, emend.

Card 1/2 No references are cited.

5-2-33/35

TITLE: New Data on Morphology and Classification of Phylloecrataceae
(Новые данные по морфологии и систематике Phylloecrataceae)

ASSOCIATION: Moscow Society of Investigators of Nature

PRESENTED BY:

SUBMITTED: On 16 November 1956

AVAILABLE: At the Library of Congress.

Card 2/2

BEZNOSOV, N. V. Cand Geol-Min Sci -- (diss) "Middle-Jurassic and Callovian Phyllocerataceae and Lytocerataceae of the Crimea and the northern Caucasus." Mos, 1958. 21 pp (Mos Order of Lenin and Order of Labor Red Banner State Univ im M. V. Lomonosov. Geological Faculty), 120 copies. List of author's works, p 20. (KL, 14-58, 110)

ZHIVAGO, N.V.; BEZNOsov, N.V.

Materials on the geological structure of the central part of
the Daghestan shale region. Trudy VNIIGAZ no.4:49-64 '58.
(MIRA 11:12)

(Daghestan--Geology, Stratigraphic)

BEZNOSOV, N.V.

Development of the lobe line in representatives of the suborder Phylloceratina. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; geol. 8 razv. 1 no.11:34-40 N '58.
(MIRA 12:11)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Ammonoidea)

BEZNOSOV, N.V.

Materials on the systematics of the families Lytoceratidae Neumayr
and Nannolytoceratidae Spath. Vest. Mosk. un. Ser. biol. pochv.,
geol., geog. 13 no. 1:109-117 '58. (MIRA 11:?)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvenny universitet, Kafedra paleontologii.
(Caucasus, Northern--Ammonoidea)

BEZNOSOV, N.V.; KAZAKOVA, V.P.

Age of the volcanic formation in central Balkaria. Sov. geol. 2
no.6:130-133 Je '59. (MIRA 12:12)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M.V. Lomonosova.
(Kabardino-Balkar A.S.S.R.--Rocks, Igneous)

BEZNOSOV, N.V.; KAZAKOVA, V.P.; LEONOV, Yu.G.; PANOV, D.I.

Stratigraphy of lower and middle Jurassic sediments in the central
Caucasus. Biul.MOI.P.Otd.geol. 34 no.4:150 Jl-Ag '59.
(MIRA 13:8)
(Caucasus--Geology, Stratigraphic)

BEZNOSOV, N.V.; KAZAKOVA, V.P.; LEONOV, Yu.G.; PANOV, D.I.

Lower and middle Jurassic stratigraphy of the central part of
the Northern Caucasus. Trudy VNIIGAZ no.10:109-191 '60.
(MIRA 13:10)

(Caucasus, Northern--Geology, Stratigraphic)

BEZNOSOV, N.V.

Materials on the upper Bajocian-Bathonian biostratigraphy of
the Northern Caucasus. Trudy VNIIGAZ no.10:226-253 '60.
(MIRA 13:10)
(Caucasus, Northern--Geology, Stratigraphic)

BEZNOSOV, N.V.; GRISHINA, I.V.; YERMAKOV, V.I.

Prospecting for petroleum and gas pools associated with
lithological and stratigraphical traps. Geol. nefti i gaza 7
no.3:16-22 Mr '63. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut prirodnykh
gazov.

(Caucasus, Northern—Petroleum geology)
(Caucasus, Northern—Gas, Natural—Geology)

BEZNOSOVA, M.P.; MOROZOVA, A., red.; TSIVUNIN, I., tekhn. red.

[Forty years of the Komi A.S.S.R.; statistical collection] Komi
ASSR za 40 let; statisticheskii sbornik. Syktyvkar, Komi knizh-
noe izd-vo, 1961. 199 p. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Komi A.S.S.R. Statisticheskoye upravleniye.
(Komi A.S.S.R.—Statistics)

BEZNOSOVA, R.A.; BENEDIKTOVA, R.V.; SARYCHEVA, T.G.; SOKOL'SKAYA, A.N.

Phylum Brachiopoda. Trudy SNIIGGIMS no.21:143-184 '62.
(MIRA 16:12)

Bez nosova, S. N.
EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec.17 Vol.4/4 Public Health,etc.Apr 58

1083. THE PROBLEM OF CARRIERS IN DYSENTERY (Russian text) - Bez-
nosova S. N. - TRUD. LENINGRAD. SANIT. -GIG. MED. INST. 1956,
27 (7-15)

The author studied the problem of dysentery carriers. With this in view 420 adults, who were known to have passed dysentery bacilli previously, were examined. Of these only 29 (6.9%) could be considered as carriers, the others were suffering from dysentery. Mild and blurred forms of dysentery may be overlooked owing to insufficiently thorough, or delayed medical examination. In mild and short-lived forms of dysentery the bacilli tended to disappear quickly from the stool. Patients with prolonged dysfunctions of the intestines continued to be carriers for one year and longer. In the conclusion the author states that dysentery carriers should be subjected to the same anti-epidemic measures as patients actually suffering from dysentery.

(S)

BEZNOSOVA, S. N., Cand Med Sci -- (diss) "Epidemiological Characteristics of ~~the~~ Carriers of Dysentery Microbes." Len, 1957.
17 pp. (Min Health RSFSR, Len San-Hyg Med Inst), 200 copies.
(KL, 7-58, 112)

- 43 -

BEZNOSOZA, S. N.

"On the problem of bacteria carrying in dysentery."

Report submitted at the 13th All-Union Congress of Hygienists,
Epidemiologists and Infectionists. 1959

SHARGORODSKAYA-SHARONOVА, Valentina Aleksandrovna; BEZNOSOVA, S.N.,
red.; BUGROVA, T.I., tekhn. red.

[Epidemic parotitis (mumps)] Epidemicheskii parotit (svinka).
Leningrad, Medgiz, 1962. 15 p. (MIRA 15:7)
(MUMPS)

ZMEYEV, Georgiy Yakovlevich; BEZNOSOVA, S.N., red.; BUGROVA, T.I.,
tekhn. red.

[Tularremia] Tuliaremiia. Leningrad, Medgiz, 1962. 15 p.
(MIRA 16:1)
(TULAREMIA)

ZMEYEV, Georgiy Yakovlevich; BEZNOSOVA, S.N., red.; BUGROVA, T.I.,
tekhn. red.

[Tularemia] Tularemia. Leningrad, Medgiz, 1962. 15 p.
(MIRA 16:10)
(TULAREMIA)

DVOYRIN, M.S.; KRAVCHENKO, S.S.; BEZNOSOVA, Zh. A.; ZAMDBORG, L.F.; CHALYK, M.A.; PEREVOZNIKOVA, N. L.; BURLACHENAU, N.A.

Problem of elimination of meningeal tuberculosis in children. Sov. med. 22 no.12;125-130 D '58.
(MIRA 12:1)

1. Iz organizatsionno-metodicheskogo otdela (zav. - prof. S.S. Kagan) Ukrainskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta tuberkuleza imeni akad. F. G. Yanovskogo (dir. - dots. A.S. Mamolat) i Ternopol'skogo, Vinnytskogo, Chernigovskogo, Kiyevskogo, Chernovitskogo i Stanislavskogo oblastnykh protivotuberkuleznykh dispanserov.

(TUBERCULOSIS, MENINGAL, in inf. & child prev. (Rus))

KLEBANOV, M.A., prof. (Kiyev); Prinimali uchastiye: BEREZITSKIY, A.V. (Kiyev); PEKAR', P.P.; SAVENKOV, D.I.; TARANENKO, M.I.; MEJAMED, M.A.; BORSHCHEVSKIY, M.L. (Odessa); VIL'NYANSKIY, L.I. (Khar'kov); SOKOLOVA, Yu.I. (Khar'kov); ABERMAN, A.A.; KULAKOVA, S.A. (Simoferopol'); FUKS, R.A. (Dnepropetrovsk); BEZNOSOVA, Zh.A. (Vinnitsa); KUKLINA, N.P. (Zhitomir); SIDORENKO, G.P. (Chernovitzy); D'YACHENKO, N.S. (Stanislav).

Reduction in the periods of therapeutic pneumothorax following its use in combination with antibacterial therapy. Vrach. delo no.12: 36-40 D '60. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Ukrainskiy institut tuberkuleza imeni F.G.Yanovskogo (for Klebanov).
2. Dispanser Yugo-Zapadnykh zheleznykh dorog (for Aberman).
(PNEUMOTHORAX) (TUBERCULOSIS)

L 55151-65

PF-4/Pg-4/Pk-4/P1-4
ACCESSION NR AM5005930

EWI(d)/EEC(k)-2/EEC-4/EWP(v)/EWP(k)/EWP(h)/EWP(l) Po-4/Pq-4/

BOOK EXPLOITATION

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681.2.002.56

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Automatic devices and regulators; handbook material (Avtomatycheskiye pribory i regulatory; spravochnyye materialy) Moscow, Izd-vo "Mashinostroyeniye", 64. 0704 p. illus., fold. diagrs. Errata slip inserted. 19,000 copies printed

TOPIC TAGS: automatic control, automatic temperature control, automatic pressure control, automatic vacuum control, temperature instrument, pressure measuring instrument, flow meter, liquid level instrument, pneumatic servomechanism

PURPOSE AND COVERAGE: The book describes the equipment used for automatic control, signaling, and regulation of technological processes, and discusses temperature, pressure, and level control devices, hydraulic, pneumatic, electric, and electronic direct-acting regulators. The book is intended for engineering and technical personnel engaged in the design, planning, and operation of automated industrial enterprises, and may prove useful to students at higher and secondary specialized schools.

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AUTHOR: Tomashpol'skiy, Yu. Ya.; Venevtsev, Yu. N.; Bezzozdrev, V. N.
ORG: Physicochemical Scientific Research Institute im. L. Ya. Kartsov, Moscow
(Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy fiziko-khimicheskiy institut)
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TITLE: Ferromagnetism in ferromagnetic-ferroelectric systems
ABSTRACT: The $PbTiO_3-Sr_{0.3}La_{0.7}MnO_3$ system is used as a basis for studying the feasibility of producing ferromagnetics in the form of solid solutions in a ferroelectric-ferromagnetic system. The specimens were prepared by sintering MnO_2 , TiO_2 , $PbCO_3$ and $SrCO_3$ at 850-1350°C for 1-3.5 hours. X-ray diffraction patterns were taken and the dielectric constant, magnetic susceptibility, spontaneous magnetic moment and conductivity were measured. X-ray analysis at room temperature shows that this system forms a continuous series of solid solutions of the perovskite type. Phase transitions occur at 30 and 70% $PbTiO_3$. The experimental data indicate that the solid solutions from 70 to 100 mol % $PbTiO_3$ may have ferroelectric properties in a definite temperature range. Curves for the dielectric constant as a function of temperature

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in this system show maxima which indicate phase transitions from the paraelectric to the ferroelectric state. Curves for inverse magnetic susceptibility and spontaneous magnetic moment as functions of temperature show that the point of the magnetic phase transition decreases with an increase in the lead titanate concentration. Extrapolation shows that the transition point lies close to absolute zero at 95 mol % PbTiO₃. The phase diagram for the system shows that the ferroelectric transition point falls more rapidly than that for magnetic phase transition. Thus the system keeps its ferromagnetic properties in the 0-92 mol % range, while ferroelectric properties occur in compositions with 70-100 mol % PbTiO₃. The system displays both ferroelectric and ferromagnetic properties in the interval between 70 and 92% lead titanate at lower-than-room temperatures. The method proposed in this paper may be used for producing materials with various combinations of ferro- and antiferroelectric with ferro-, ferric- and antiferromagnetic properties. The authors thank V. P. Glushkova and A. M. Abramova for making the chemical analyses. Orig. art. has: 5 figures.

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BEZOCHUK, Kondrat Makarovich; KUSHNIR, Ye.A., red.; LOKHMATYY, Ye.G.,
tekhred.

[Use of mineral waters in combination with diet outside of a health
resort] Vnekurortnoe primenie lechebnykh mineral'nykh vod v so-
chetanii s lechebnym pitaniem. Kiev, Gos.med.izd-vo USSR, 1959.
143 p.

(MINERAL WATERS)

(DIET IN DISEASE)

(MIRA 13:12)

BEZOBCHUK, Kondrat Makarovich; UL'YANITSKAYA, Evgenia Izrail'yevna;
CHISTYAKOV, V.O., red.; ZAPOL'SKAYA, L.A., tekhn. red.

[Therapeutic use of potable mineral waters] Lechebnoe primene-
nie pit'evykh mineral'nykh vod. Kiev, Gomedizdat USSR, 1962.
83 p. (MIRA 16:3)
(MINERAL WATERS)

BEZOBCHUK, K.M.; KUSHNIR, V.Ye.

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fiz. kul't. 25 no. 3:271-276 My-Je '60. (MIRA 14:4)
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